From the Richmond Enquirer. SKETCH OF THE PRESENT POSTMASTER GEN-

The Hon. AARON VENABLE BROWN, the present distinguished Postmaster General of the United States, was born on the 15th August, 1795, in Brunswick county, Virginia. His father, the Rev. Aaron Brown, was one of the earliest and most faithful adherents to the causes the earliest and most faithful adherents to the causes which induced the American colonists to come forward and strike a blow for their own independence and the correla-tive freedom of the American continent. He participated in the stirring scenes at Trenton, and shared the priva-tions and perils of his compatrious-in-arms in the memora-ble winter encampment at Valley Forge. At the close of his career as a soldier of the revolution, he returned to the county of Brunswick, where he continued to live for many years afterwards, beloved and respected by the sons and daughters of that splendid benefaction to whose achievement he had offered his earliest patriotism. A re-

achievement he had offered his earliest patriotism. A republican of the old Jeffersonian school; an incorruptible patriot, and a faithful minister of the Methodist persuasion, he was widely known as a pure-hearted and pious pilgrim of exemplary Christianity. The subject of this sketch was the issue of his second marriage with Elizabeth Melton, of Northampton county, North Carolina. At the close of several years of careful elementary preparation under the best tutors, Gov. Brown entered college proper at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina, in 1812. In 1814, after having peased successfully through the trying scholastic ordeal, he graduated with the first honors of his class and the institution. In the same class of which Willie P. Mangum and ex-Gov. Manly were members, Gov. Brown was, with great unanimity, ly were members, Gov. Brown was, with great unanimity, selected to deliver the annual valedictory oration on commencement day—an honor as grateful to the high hearts and swelling bosoms of young and enthusiastic collegians as it is complimentary to their genius and learning, and the bestowal of which, in this instance, was handsomely acknowledged by the youthful orator in the excellence the bestowat of which, in this instance, was handsomely acknowledged by the youthful orator in the excellence and graces of his address, and in the striking impression produced upon his large and interested auditory. His college career, however, like that of most other young men, was not marked by any incidents peculiar in themselves, other than his cheerful conformity to the rules of the institution and his multiplied receipt of future model. the institution and his multiplied proofs of future

less.

Having escaped the restraints which the system of the schools had so long imposed upon him, Governor Brown ushered from the walls of his beloved Alma Mater into the ushered from the walls of his beloved Alma Mater into the wide world, with an intellect so matured and disciplined that when experience should add the treasures of her household he might go forth safely presuming upon a well-sustained part in the diverse digladiations of life, its busy fluctuations, and its vast concerns. Casting about him for some spot upon which to build himself up in the sterner battles of life, the newness of the country, the rapid growth and development of Tennessee, and the wide field of labor and enterprise open to the embarkment of his untried fortunes in that section, induced him, towide field of labor and enterprise open to the embarkment of his untried fortunes in that section, induced him, together with his aged parents, to remove there in the early part of the year 1814. Immediately after his removal to Tennessee he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the late Judge Trimble, of Nashville—a gentleman to whose high legal attainments and laborious learning Gov. B. owes much of his subsequent success at the bar—and where, after having devoted himself to his chosen profession for the length of time then prescribed by the statutes of that State, he procured a license and opened an office.

opened an office.

Commencing the practice at a bar remarkable alike for its numbers as well as its talents, he soon found a compe-tition of powers and an amount of learning that required no child's play to match, much less overcome. The bar of Nashville at that day contained an array of names, some of which have since become widely known in the civil and criminal annals of our law judicature. The most splendid gifts were in constant exercise, and the mastery of mind touched and brightened everything in the way of littgation. The face was philosophized, the heart probed, the nerve tested, the brain gauged, the wit weighed, and every weakness detected by the quick pene-tration, and turned upon its possessor with the force of an avalanche, by the fertile gifts of the legal gentlemen. Nothing save the rarest union and most delicate combina-tion of all the powers of mind and the most instantaneous, varied, complete, and perfect command of all the resources of thought, speech, and action—those amplified and ductile expedients of the advocate—could save a young man from outright discomfiture, if not actual and ultimate professional immodation. To have achieved success at such a bar, where the tinsel of words and the prettiness of expression were overshadowed and lost in the rough grasp of the law and the fact, and where bold thoughts and a rapid and intuitive sagacity were the staple, and and a rapid and intuitive sagacity were the staple, and a pictorial power and beauty of language the hand-maidens, is of itself a capital commentary as well upon the ingenuity of the special pleader as upon the arts and felicity of the advocate. Like Sargeant 8. Prentiss, who came in youth from Maine to Mississippi to win immortal fame, Aaron V. Brown came in youth from the Old Dominion to Nashville to win a name and a place in her local demesnes; and, like him, heralded by no great ancestral name, and endorsed alone by his genius, he walk-edstraight up to the first practice of the lar both civil ed straight up to the first practice of the bar, both civil and criminal, asking no leave of its veterans, conciliating no patronage, shunning no responsibility, begging no favors, and winking at all precedence; ready and willing at all times to show the ring of the metal that was in him. The rapidity of his success at the law was no more matter of surprise to the people and astonishment to the profession than the general ability with which he sus

fession than the general ability with which he sustained himself after securing his position.

After some years of practice at the bar of Nashville, Alfred M. Harris, a very eminent lawyer of that region of country, and who had so large and lucrative a practice in the more southern counties of middle Tennessee that he was unable to give it that personal attention and succession, which its importance demanded, made propositions to Gov. Brown which manded, made propositions to Gov. Brown which induced him to remove from Nashville to Pulaski, in Giles county. A short time after the copartnership between Mr. Harris and Gov. Brown ceased, James K. Polk commenced his career in the adjoining county of Maury. A personal, professional, and business intimacy soon sprang up between these distinguished gentlemen, which lasted until Mr. Polk commenced his political career, when it was dissolved; but that dissolution brought no termination to their cordial friendship, personal and powhen it was dissolved; but that dissolution brought no termination to their cordial friendship, personal and po-litical, and which ended alone with the death of the la-mented President, whose mortal dissolution was witnessed and softened by the presence of his early friend and part-ner. Gov. Brown continued his professional pursuits up to the year 1821, when he was elected to the State senate from the county of Giles; and from that period until 1832, save one term in which he was not a candidate, he served the people of that county, either in a senatorial or repre-sentative capacity, with distinguished ability and fidelity The intervals occurring in his service to the State were chiefly employed in the courts, and from which he derived

real pleasure as substantial profit. nits of this sketch allow the writer no scope fo the elaboration of Gov. Brown's career as a State legisla tor. Suffice it, that as one of the framers of the perma-nent statutes of the State, he was known far and wide for his efforts to build up and sustain an able, enlightened, and liberal system of jurisprudence; and for which he was accounted one of the ablest men of his time, in view of his capacity as a lawyer, and therefore presumed to have understood the defects, as well as the mode and measure ishment, which contained arguments at once new novel, and more than ordinarily attractive and interesting.

This report awakened new interest and attracted a large share of public attention throughout the country, and evinced a well-matured disposition to diminish the num-ber of offences coming within the purview of the capital code. Upon this, as upon all other subjects of reform and retrenchment, Governor Brown was the conceded champion, and wherever and whenever the honor was affected, or the interests invaded, of Tennessee or her sons, he stood the ready Warwick, with his visor up.

About this time parties began to range themselves alongside their political principles with a tenacity and virulence heretofore unexampled. Then, as now, the people of Tennessee considered party commotions the only safety-valves to let off the accumulating discontent and surplus energies of her sons, and political expend the surplus energies of her sons, and political excitements were as common there as theatres are in France, or bull-fights in Spain. It was in the second term of General Jackson's presidential career. Mighty events were on the wing. The then insular frame-work of the Commonwealth of Tennessee was shaken to its very centre by the feuds and divisions of the party leaders. That party, since appropriately styled the "old whig party," was just forming its legions in Tennessee in opposition to Andrew Jackson, and the war of ideas and the measurement of intellect was fairly engaged in the measurement of intellect was fairly engaged in the hand-to-hand conflict. It was the heroic age of pol-itics. General Jackson was at the White House, in the hey-day of his potent agency over the popular mind, throttling his political opponents at every point, by the fire and flood of his resolution and boldness, and making them spout like so many harpooned mon-sters, while he sent, thrilling along the official nerves of and making them spout like so many harpooned mon-sters, while he sent, thrilling along the official nerves of the country, the overflowing contagion of his own great spirit. In the contest going on in Tennessee, which was either to establish or repudiate his political principles, he of the country is now that a now flower interfelt, because it was his home, more than an ordinary inter-ect; and when Grundy, Polk, Brown, and others, catch-Baltimore which nominated Franklin Pierce, as a dele-

ing the later and fresher spirit of the times, came up like Dessaix, upon the field of Marengo, to charge the yielding squadrons of whiggery and scoure the victory to the old guard, the brave old man might well have relaxed his facial outline and felt secure in the obtainment of his hopes. The man who, as the friend of State rights, grasped the hand of South Carolina when raised against the federal government, and still preserved his popularity—who, as the champion of a hard currency, knocked the United States Bank into an eternal sleep, and foiled the rag baron of Andalusia at a single stroke of policy, and still retained his vigorous hold upon the confidence abroad—had little reason to doubt his ultimate triumph "over all his enemies" when he saw the young men he had so long fostered and nurtured at home coming up in so masterly a manner to his support. The old whig party in Tennessee, notwithstanding all this, was a party of numbers, enthusiasm, and ability, and among its flower and chivalry presented such names as John Bell, Gustavus A. Henry, Neil S. Brown, and Ephraim H. Foster—names which everywhere within the borders of the State stirred the enthusiasm of their political adherents. Where the numbers were so nearly equal, and in view of the fact that the State alternated with nearly every-recurring contest from one side to the other, the democracy instituted the policy of fostering and nurnearly every-recurring contest from one side to the other, the democracy instituted the policy of fostering and nur-turing the young men of the party with a careful hand. This policy obtained in an eminent degree, and the proof turing the young men of the party with a careful hand. This policy obtained in an eminent degree, and the proof of its sagacity was seen when the old veterans of the faith, halting upon the crutches of senility, could no longer endure the fatigues of an active canvass; and there came the young Duroes and Bulous of the party, who, whatever they lacked in experience and management, made up in ability and enthusiasm. Gov. Brown was the especial protegé of General Jackson, and the marked and manly ligaments, which stand out in bold relief, adorning and fertilizing his whole subsequent character, personal and political, are but the strong and perceptible reflections of that iron man's nerve and soul upon a mind flections of that iron man's nerve and soul upon a mind plastic to his touch while living, and devoted to his memory in death. Like the Grecian youth in the portico of the old philosopher at Athens, Gov. Brown learned from his own lips, and beside his own foot-stool at the reat of the Hermitage, those grand old democratic ths of which Gen. Jackson was always so communicative. Stimulated by such incentives, and impelled by such influences, the reader will not fail to understand why it is that Gov. Brown has been for many years one of the most active leaders of his party in Tennessee. Like Ivanhoe, in the castle of Front Bouf, when he heard his comrades thundering at the gates for his release, Gov. B. has never allowed the influences of retirement to inter-fere with his duty to his party, but at whatever time his efforts were needed, and the voice of the democratic cennittee invited him to the field, there remains no instance to be recorded by the writer of his having refut to go forth and meet the battle shock.

to go forth and meet the battle shock.

In 1839 Governor Brown first became a candidate for Congress against the Hon. E. J. Shields, who had been twice elected in that district by majorities ranging from cleven to twelve hundred votes. Mr. Shields was a genteleman of fine talents and approved capacity as a de-bater; but after the election had passed off, it was found that Governor Brown had not only overcome the large majority against him, but had actually gained nearly six-teen hundred votes. In 1841 he wasre-elected without op-position. Beginning his congressional career in 1839, and ending it in 1845, he was an active working member du-ning thet time beth in the committee room and in the ring that time, both in the committee room and in the hall; and upon all the great questions of public policy had under advisement during that portion of our eventful history, he was prominently before the people as a statesman and as an orator, who had the willing ear of the House, as well as the grateful confidence of the country. In 1843 a whig legislature had, by a resort to crafty hocus-pocus, and with especial reference to himself, so reapportioned and gerrymandered his con-gressional district as greatly to diminish the dem-cratic preponderance, and whilst the nice scheme was leavening, its authors invited the Hon. Neil S. Brown, at that time the soul and imbodiment of the whig organ-ization in Tempestee, and who was afterwards sent across ization in Tennessee, and who was afterwards sent across the water with the diplomatic riband fluttering from his breast as minister to Russia, to take held of the golden guerdon for which his heart had so long fevered, and which they had prepared in the fulness of their wits. In pursuance of the invitation, he entered with alacrity and zeal into the centest, and measured lances with his for-man to the last day of the canvass, which brought defeat to bimself and charging to his friends. This was one of to himself and chagrin to his friends. This was one of the closest contested elections ever witnessed in a State the closest contested electrons ever witnessed in a State where parties have for many years been nearly equal, and where nothing but the port and bearing of the democratic nominee, his personal popularity, and the fact that he was, and is to-day, the most dexterous "rough and ready" debater in that State or out of it, could have triumphed over the skill, eloquence, and enthusiasm of distinguished competitor.

In repeating again the limited scope of this off-hand portraiture, a simple recital of some of the speeches deliv-ered by Governor Brown whilst in Congress will serve our present purpose. Some time in May, 1840, he replied, at length, to Mr. Bell's introduction of the bill to "secure length, to Mr. Bell's introduction of the bill to "secure the freedom of elections." He also delivered a speech on the celebrated New Jersey case, having been a member of the committee which reported the same. His effort in the House upon the burning of the Caroline was listened to with the profoundest attention, and was circulated and read by thousands all over the country with the deepest emotion. Upon the committee which framed the tariff of '42 he united in the minority report, and opened the debate on the democratic side of the House. In August, 1841, Governor Brown spoke against the fiscal bank bill; in 1844, on the remission of the fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans, against receiving and reporting abolition petitions, and likewise upon the right of members elected by general ticket to their seat; but it was in that Governor Brown made his great speech in reply to John Quincy Adams upon the negotia tion of the Florida treaty. On the 12th of March, '44

Gov. Brown's congressional career terminated upon James K. Polk's investiture with the presidential robes, and leaving the national metropolis with the hope of se uring that retirement and repose so rejuvenating to the wasting energies and so solacing to the fevered brain of him whose life has passed in the service of his country, had scarcely reached his home in Tennessee before the news of his nomination as the democratic candidate for governor reached him. Wasted in strength and worn out with care, his sense of obedience to his party overbore the invitations to retirement, and, without halting between opinions, he at once repaired to the theatre of conflict. cre all against him, and the polit The omeas of success were all against him, and the point-ical horoscope of the democracy was drawn with black lines. Unused to murmur, he gave himself freely to the contest. President Polk having twice failed to carry the State for governor, and having lost it in his presidential canvass, the hopes of the democracy were everywhere dispirited. Col. Foster, his whig competitor, was a man, too, of ability, tact, and popularity, and the prospects of Governor Brown and his friends were gloomy enough. The canvass opened, however, and the old political feeling began to resume its accustomed excitability. Like St of the remedies to be applied. At the session of 1831-2 Gov. Brown prepared, at the instance of the legislature, a very elaborate and able report upon the subject of capital for the people of the State an apostle of the pure democracy, mistaking no fanaticism for the voice of sober reason, and thrilling, startling, and fixing their atten-tion by the boldness of his thoughts, the safety of his principles, and the intrepidity of his manner, vacillating, inspiring the timid, aweing the bold by eater boldness, and dividing the opposition while he aselidated his own ranks. A man of the people, he was round-scuffler who understood the total people the favor of a hard-sensed and vigorous people. ground-scuffler who understood the touch that propi In the appositeness of expression, the mesmeric touch of thought, the pungent witticism, the sharp and sudden repartee, and the captivating anecdote, he showed himself more than a match for the trained powers and captivating skill of his able antagonist. The excitement and interest of the contest had risen to their highest pitch, and the political fires burnt brightly on every hill-top and ir every hamlet of the Commonwealth. Governor Brown, affame with the importance of a triumph, stood out as a "pillar of fire" to his party, and, as McClung says of Clay, "reason held the helm, while passion blew the gale." The contest over, his party triumphed by a major-ity of nearly 1,500 with which to mark the event of his ity of nearly 1,500 with which to mark the event of his return to the State. As governor of Tennessee during the Mexican war, he sustained, by the promptitude, force, and efficiency of his measures, the calls of patriotism upon the State, and contributed, by his own enthusiasm, no small share to the abscrity with which her people responded to the call, and sustained their renown upon the battle-fields of Mexico. Subsequently, in 1848, as the democratic elector for the State at large, he canvassed Tennessee with Governor Jones, the white electors are himself of the very best abilities as a popular debater

gate at large for the State of Tennessee, he was selected for the "post of honor," and, as chairman of the commit-tee on resolutions, reported the democratic platform that was approved by the convention and ratified by the peo-ple in the election of Pierce in '52, and reaffirmed, with but slight alteration or addendum, by the convention that nominated, and the people who elected, James Buchanan in '56.

Here the writer might take leave of a character as fresh and attractive in its political amplitude as it is lovable and genial in its more softened and subdued aspects. The natural tone and inclination of Gov. Brown's mind is more essentially political than otherwise; but looking away from those grosser views, his tastes have not lost the polish and keenness which the purple halo of early education impressed upon a fervid heart, and in the in-tervals, coming like gleams of sunshine between the petervals, coming like gleams of sunshine between the periods of his service to the State and the country, he has from time to devote himself to the higher walks of literature. With an exuberant but rectified imagination, highly-cultivated tastes, an ardent temperament, a familiarity with the standard poets, and a conversant appreciation of the most approved literateurs of the past and present age, he has delivered to some of the most ancient and benorable institutions of learning in the country addresses honorable institutions of learning in the country addresses which, in themselves, are regarded by those who have which, in themselves, are regarded by those who have heard or read them as among the most choice and de-lightful souvenirs to the polite learning of the times. His heart-offering to his own well-beloved Alma Mater on the 31st May, 1854, at Chapel Hill, contains a blending of his-torical imagery and sweetness of thought that is as rich as the picture of a poet's dream, and reminds one of nothing so much as some of the finer tonches of Pullins in his norm. the picture of a poet's dream, and reminds one of nothing so much as some of the finer touches of Phillips in his memorable defence of the Irish maiden, or brillips in his memorable defence of the Irish maiden, or brilliant Jack Curran in the raptures of his froliceome fancy. His lofty and impassioned apostrophe to the "dignity of labor," imbodied in one of his literary addresses at Jackson, Tennessee, is also a chef d'œuere in its way. His literary, agricultural, and other addresses have been many and varied. To a pursuit which owned for its honored son him who first bore the purple fasces of the Grecian republic, as well as the great father of our own country, Gov. Brown has always been devoted; and still like them, after going forth in obedience to the old Roman injunction to "see that the republic received no detriment," he has always returned with favor to the more unpretending field of agricultural science. A planter himself of handsome estate, his wants have been frugal and his tastes as simple as ricultural science. A planter himself of handsome estat his wants have been frugal and his tastes as simple his wants have been frugal and his tastes as simple as those of a Swiss farmer. Surrounded by a highly intel-lectual and interesting family group, his own frank and cordial manners, an inexhaustible fund of humor and in-imitability at anecdote, the rites of a graceful and inex-pensive hospitality have made his rural homestead in Tennessee the theme and solace of southerners far and wide.

And now that the old feud has ended, and the lead er's fight is over, Gov. Brown beholds in the broad proc-lamation of amnesty which has been declared for all past offences and estrangements between the old whig and democratic parties in Tennessee and other States the hap-py fulfilment of his political hopes, and the comparative safety of our civil and religious institutions. Not unlike the "era of good feeling" which existed during Mr. Mon-poe's administration, a transmilliged and calmer state of roe s administration, a tranquillized and calmer state of feeling is gradually and perceptibly creeping over the pub-lic mind. If Gov. Brown's political history had ended here, with his name an heirloom in every homestead within the wide borders of Tennessee, he might have safely reposed upon his well-carned honors. But Mr. Buchanan, with that delicate discrimination of the public good for which his roc's administration, a tranquillized and calmer state of upon his well-carried motors. But sir Buchatan, with that delicate discrimination of the public good for which his long experience and ability have so well-fitted him, has determined to avail himself of Gov. Brown's national conservatism, experience, and popularity, in the execu-tion of the delicate and responsible trusts confided by the nation to himself and his advisers, jointly and severally nation to himself and his advisers, jointly and severally.

In the difficult and laborious position to which Governor
Brown has been accredited, he will bring an order of
statesmanship, a sufficiency of learning, a degree of diligence, and a popularity of manner which, whilst they will
exhibit the thorough-grained conscientiousness of an officer to whom power brings no pleasure, and over which
a solemn sense of duty ever sets, will show the other fact that he loses nothing of the port and bearing of a digni eman interlacing all his official movements with r in mode joined to the fortiter in re; and whe the searcher in mode joined to the forliter in re; and when the acts of the present administration, four years hence, shall have become a part and parcel of written history it-self, the prediction is ventured that few statesmen will have a stronger hold upon the confidence of the country, North and South, with which to meet the exigencies of the future, or a more permanent and enduring fame than the present accomplished head of the Post Office De

From the New York Journal of Comp THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Seven columns of Thursday's Washington Union ar ccupied with an editorial review of the decision of the preme Court in the Dred Scott case. Judging from so uch of it as we have yet found time to read it is very cleverly done. We may possibly be able to publish part of it in a future number.

In this connexion we may notice a remark in a late

umber of the National Intelligencer which struck us as of some force in reference to the charge brought against the Supreme Court by critics of the republican school, viz: that for political effect they dragged in questions which were not properly involved in the case under advisement. On this head the National Intelligencer re-

"The fact that all the judges on the bench pronounce some decision upon the political points deemed to be in-cluded in the case at bar would seem to indicate that those points were really essential to the decision in the opinion of all alike, and could not, therefore, have been avoided in any judgment of the court. Whatever its decision might have been, it became inevitable, under these circumstances, that one political party or another, according bers was destined to be dissatisfied with the result, whether equally acknowledged by both parties or not, was equally imperative on both, and must remain so as long as the forms of law reually acknowl- large mortality ceive that respect to which they are entitled.

AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO.

The western mail brings us letters and papers from anta Fe to the latter end of April.

The Gazette reviews the depredations committed by the Indians during the month of March, and states that they have been greater than for many years past in the same month. On the 8th or 9th of March the Navajos took 3,400 sheep from a man named Lucero, but a thousand were afterwards recaptured, at the sacrifice of having eight men wounded. Within eight miles of Albuquerque the Indians robbed and drove off one hundred animals, principally belonging to Don Manuel Barela and Don Jose

Judge S. M. Baird is announced as a candidate for dele gate to Congress, in opposition to Mr. Otero, who repre sented the Territory in the last Congress.

Jose Candido Ortis died in Santa Fe on the 2d of March

the thirty-fourth year of his age.
Dr. E. J. Barry died very suddenly at Fort Massach setts on the 25th of March. He was an acting assistant surgeon at that post at the time of his death. Dr. Barry was a native of Ireland, and was highly esteemed for his

The friends of Capt. Gibbs, who was badly wounded in a fight with the Miembres Apaches, of which an account has already been given, will be pleased to learn that h is out of danger

Lieutenant Baker, with a detachment from company B, mounted rifles, had a spirited fight with the Mescalero Apaches, recovered the mules stolen from St. Vigil, and erely punished the robbers zette of the 18th of April says

Colonel Bonneville and Major W. A. Nichols, adjutant meral of the department of N. M., left the city on the 16th instant for Albuquerque, from which point it is the intention of Colonel Bonneville to join the troops now under orders to move against the Gila Apaches. This expedition has been planned and arranged by Col. Bonne-ville himself, and the troops will be under his own com-mand; and from the great pains the Colonel has taken to obtain information about the country inhabited by these Indians, we have reason to anticipate a successful

Col. Bonneville has had much experience among the Indians of the Rocky mountains, and those in other parts of the United States, and no officer in the army, perhaps, knows better how to manage an expedition against them than himself. We sincerely hope these marauders of the Gila will be taught a lesson that they will not soon for-

Major Nichols is accompanied by his family, and will remain a few days at Albuquerque on a visit to his friends, when he will return to his post in this city. Lieuts. McRea and Hawland, of the rifles, also left at the same time Preparations were making for a very vigorous contest for delegates in Congress from the Territory.

The iron horse now pursues his way without stop or important deviation from a direct line from Bangor, Maine, to Jefferson city, Missouri, a distance of a little over seventeen hundred miles—half as far as to London—in three

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1857. #2-Mr. Hexay M. Lawis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general tra-

#3-Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati. Obio. is general sollecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted H. J. TROMAS, WILMAN H. TROMAS, THOS. M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CH GEORGE MORRES, and RICHARD LAKE. Receipts of either will be seen

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Paul Arnau collector of the customs district of St. Augustine, Florida, vice Mathias R. Andrew, re-

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA AND THE COOLY TRADE IN THE MAURITIUS

The Liverpool papers publish a letter received from Jamaica, dated April 24, in which it is stated that "no less than 25,000 wretched slaves are annually imported into Cuba, with the connivance of the Spanish government and captain-general, who pocket a douceur of two ounces (\$32) for each slave brought and, considering the misery and the cruelty of this traffic, the British government are committing gross injustice and neglect to their own colonies and dependencies by not putting a greater force to cruise in the seas around Cuba, and binding Spain, even by blockading her ports in Cuba, to keep her treaty with the British as to the importation of slaves." We are at a loss to conceive how the importation

of African slaves into Cuba, which we deprecate and condemn both as illegal and inhuman, can operate gross injustice and neglect to their own colonies and dependencies—that is, the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain-unless it means that the chief product of the island, sugar, may come in competitio with that produced in the British West Indies, or in the Island of Mauritius. It is a fact long since demonstrated that since the emancipation of the negroes in the British West Indies agriculture has languished their staple products have dwindled down to a total cessation of exports, in some places, and in others, to an insufficiency even for home consumption. On this point the extracts from Mr. Davy's book on the British West Indies, which we published in our issue of the 5th instant, leave nothing more to be said. If the writer intended the remark for the sugar-growing colony of Mauritius he must have penned the sentence in a vein of cruel irony, for the barbarous treatment to which India coolies, the almost exclusive sugar-raising labor on that island, have been and still are subjected by the colonists has, on repeated ccasions, been brought to the notice of the home authorities. On this subject the Madras Athe neum of September 7, 1856, says: "For some time past the insane way, to use a mild expression, in which the Mauritians have treated the Indian coolies that have been sent to that colony, has attracted considerable attention in this country. Ship-loads of emigrants arrive near Port Louis; a rumor gets abroad that sickness is on board; the inhabitants work themselves into a state, of phrensy, call down imprecations on the head of their governor; the ship is warned off, has to cruise about in a dangerous nav igation, and the poor natives, fresh from their fields. perish in consequence of protracted close confine nent. The supreme government has taken the mat ter up, and a bill has been introduced into the legislative council 'enabling the governor general to suspend emigration into any colony where the coolies are not properly treated.' Possibly this measure may have the effect of inducing the Mauritians to act like reasonable beings; at any rate it will reveal to them their dependence on the Indian-labor market."

The charge of barbarity towards the cooly "slaves ontained in the above passages is thus met by the "Overland Commercial Gazette," published at Port Louis, Mauritius: "With the exception of the insinnations about our phrensy, we cannot deny what is advanced-vessels have been compelled to keep at sea with immigrants (coolies) on board, and the immigrants landed at Gabriel Island on one unfortunate the Mormons to so large a force. occasion were so badly provided for as to cause a

of Mauritius on the "India labor market," we have authorities they would gladly sever their connexion compiled the following table from our latest files of Mauritius papers:

Tabular statement showing the quantity of sugar exported from Mauritius, the number of coolies introduced, and the number remaining on the island, each year from 1843 to 1855.

Years.	Sugar exported. Pounds.	No. of immigrats introduced.	No. remaining January 1.
1843	55,125,758	34,525	49,503
1844	74,542,693	11,549	54,939
1845	87,034,312	10,971	61,601
1846	122,494,822	7,339	65,441
1847	114,525,743	5,830	69,310
1848	110,989,017	5,395	71,481
1849	126,678,577	7,425	73,812
1850	110,937,388	10,030	79,736
1851	133,329,092	10,020	86,404
1852	141,639,662	17,485	100,205
1853	184,024,447	12,144	109,695
1854	170,622,707	18,484	121,273
1855	253,892,673	12,915	128,786
With such f			1. 31. 4.4

With such facts as the preceding table indicates. the Port Louis Gazette may well express the hone that the governor general will decline using the power conferred on him, as he must be aware that it would be fatal to the prospects of this island, and deprive thousands of Indians (coolies) of emigrating where they could better their condition!

ELECTION OF JUDGE HOPKINS.

It will be seen by the following, from the Richmond South, the telegraphic reports to the contrary, that Judge Hopkins, the regularly-nominated democratic candidate, has been elected to Congress in the 13th district, Virginia. The vote, as will be seen, is a very close one.

In the eleven counties composing the 13th congres sional district Hopkins, democratic candidate, is elected by the following statement of the votes:

. Hopkins.	Martin.	Martin.	
Vashington447 m			
	" Scott320 "		
azewell304	" Russell 60 "		
ulaski275	" Grayson123 "		
Carroll 49	" Wythe 90 "		
1,152	1,143		
1,143			

Hopkins's maj-- 9

Wise county, not being counted separately, is included in the vote of Lee, Scott, and Russell.

The London Morning Star of the 21st ultimo says "A letter from the Hague states that the Dutch government has decided on sending a Dutch vessel of war into the China seas."

HON. GEO. S. HOUSTON.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following article from the Florence (Alabama) Gazette. The justice of the compliments it bestows upon the exception of a single term, when, against the profound and earnest wishes of his constituents, he declined a re-election. But he was not long permitted

duced to return to Congress.

During Gen. Houston's career in Congress he has been called upon to participate in the discussion and adoption of some of the most important measures ment. But, with the boldness and energy of a true patriot and statesman, he fearlessly met every issue that presented itself. He was an uncompromising opponent of the bank and distribution schemes of 1841, and of the protective tariff of 1842. He was an early, earnest, and consistent advocate of the annexation of Texas; of the ad valorem tariff of 1846, and vote, instead of exercising our own free will and dis-Mr. Polk's policy in reference to the Mexican war. In all these important events he took an active and a leading part. During the last administration he was prominent as a supporter of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and was especially effective in opposing the wild, revolutionary, ruinous, and corrupt plans of the black republicans of the late House.

Gen. Houston is a man of superior talents and unbending integrity; a sagacious, conservative, and safe statesman; and an industrious working member, We are pleased to learn that his election is regarded as certain. He has no serious opposition.

GEN. GEORGE S. HOUSTON.-In this week's issue we an-GEN. GEORGE S. HOUSTON.—In this week's issue we announce General Houston as a candidate for re-election as a member of Congress from this district. Gen. Houston is now one of the oldest members of Congress, and it is nothing but justice to say he is one of its most efficient members. For two Congresses previous to the one which a few months ago adjourned, he has been chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—the most important committee in the House. He discharged these high and arduous duties of chairman with credit to himself and the country. His name has been honorably connected with the first offices in the government. By his indefatigable attention to the duties of his office as a ms meaningape attention to the duties of his cince as a member of Congress, his unswerving devotion to the democratic party, his calarged statesmanship, his ac-knowledged talents, capacity, and great experience with the workings of the government and the necessities of the people, have given him a national reputation. He is very deservedly ranked with the first men in the House of Representatives. It is due to Gen. Houston to state that the great democratic gains in this district in the that the great democratic gains in this district in the presidential election, especially in Lawrence and Frank-lin, are attributable to his thorough canvass before the election. Gen. Houston is endeared to the people of this district by the recollection of many valuable services.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM UTAH.

In another part of the paper will be found late and apportant intelligence from the Territory of Utah. In addition to this we have some interesting revelations in regard to the true state of affairs in Utah from a government official who arrived in this city last evening direct from Salt Lake City. From his statements and the statements published in the St. Louis Republican, which we have transferred to our columns this morning, the condition of affairs in Utah, at the last accounts, may be briefly summed un as follows:

1. That the Mormon legion is composed of son five or six thousand indifferently-armed men, including a few squadrons of cavalry-about as well drilled and as effective as the ordinary militia of the

2. That the Mormons ridicule the idea of the federal government sending an armed force to the Territory to execute the laws.

3. That Brigham Young's commands, as the head of the church, are omnipotent with all good Mormons, and hence the resistance to the United States

4. That the presence of one thousand United States troops in the Territory would secure obedience to the laws, and that no resistance would be made by 5. That it is undoubtedly true that there is a se-

rious defection among the Mormons, and that if the To show the "dependence" of the sugar-growers disaffected could be protected by United States with the church and its head.

6. That Salt Lake City bears the outward evidences of Mormon oppression, and that business of all kinds is literally at a "stand-still." Many who desire to leave for the States cannot do so for the want of

7. That not more than fifty "Gentiles" were in the Territory, and although it was forbidden that they should be supplied with the necessaries of life, they were enabled to procure provisions through the cupidity of some of the less scrupulous of the saints.

8 That Brigham Young admitted that he could by a word, have prevented his followers from violating the laws of the United States, but that he did not choose to interfere, and would not interfere.

CIRCULATION OF PAPER MONEY IN THE SMALL-ER STATES OF GERMANY

statement recently published in the Berlin papers it appears that Anhalt Dessau, with a population of 115,000 inhabitants, has in circulation four millions of dollars in bank notes; Buckeberg, with 30 000 inhabitants, circulates, twelve millions of dollars: Hesse Darmstadt, with 855,000 inhabitants issues in bank notes twenty millions of florins, (69 cents each;) Saxe-Weiman, 264,000 inhabitants, five millions of dollars; Gera, 115,000 inhabitants, two and a half millions of dollars; Sonderhausen, 61,000 inhabitants, three millions of dollars; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 150,000 inhabitants, four millions of dollars; Buenswick, 272,000 inhabitants, five millions of dollars; Saxe-Meinengen, 165,000 inhabitants, and a paper circulation of eight millions of dollars. Prussia, it is stated, has resolved to prohibit the circulation of the bank notes of any other State without exception-a determination which must, for a time at least, sensibly affect the commercial movements between Prussia and the other States of the German Zollve-

MINNESOTA ELECTION.

The Milwaukee News says:

"By St. Paul papers of June 2 we are assu election on the 1st inst. for delegates affinescus, as the electrical of the constitutional convention, was carried overwhelmingly by the democracy. In some of the counties not a 'republican' member was elected. St. Paul gave immense democratic majorities. Minnesota, all hall! cheers for the democratic star of the Northwest!"

as a rival of the celebrated Spurgeon, is a son of Mrs. D'Esterre, whose husband fell in the famous duel with O'Connell.

CRIMES OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

When the party first arose all know-nothings bound themselves by a secret oath to vote according to the direction and requirement of the clubs, councils, or Hon. George S. Houston will be readily acknowl- superior authorities of the order to which they be edged here, where his services as a national legislator longed. They surrendered their consciences, so far are so well known. Gen. Houston entered Congress as their duty to their country was concerned, to the at the extra session called by President Tyler in keeping, control, and direction of midnight meetings 1841, and has been a member ever since, with the of political hacks. They parted with the right and obligation of all freemen to vote according to their sense of duty and propriety, and became mere an tomata in the hands of ignorant and venal polito enjoy his retirement. In 1851, by the almost ticians. They thus committed the very offence manimous voice of the people of his district, whom which they falsely charged on the Catholics; for he had served so long and so faithfully, he was in- while driven by these men to vote in a tolerable compact body in self-defence, the Catholics voted in differently, like other religionists, with either party as accorded with the preference and judgment of each individual; thus falsifying and refuting the charge of that are identified with the history of our govern- priestly dictation. But the know-nothings vote in a body, in strict compliance with their midnight contract and stipulation, and their solemn ouths. The charge which they falsely make against Catholics is true as to themselves.

The crime of taking a bribe for our votes all con-

sists in permitting others to dictate how we shall

cretion. This crime has been committed by all know-nothings who have taken the usual oaths of the order. We know not how many have taken such oaths, and only charge with crime those who have Very many-nay, most of the busy and active agents and getters-up of the party-contract by oath to vote as directed, in expectation of large pecuniary considerations, of bribes to be received after voting, if not before it. They are men endeavoring to obtain offices, of high or low degree, in villages, cities, and counties, by means of this sworn and secret organization. Morally, though not legally, these men are bribed in the worst sense of the term. They have sold their consciences, their freedom of judgment and action, and their obligations as citizens, for an expected pecuniary consideration. This class is not the most numerous, but far the most active efficient, and criminal of the party. Let not these Dalgettys hope to efface the brand with which we stamp them by charging that the action of the members of all political parties is influenced by party drill and

It is right to listen to counsel, to weigh and respect authority, but it is a crime to contract to submit to dictation in matters in which law, conscience, and norality demand of us the free exercise of our judg ment and discretion.

The larger portion of the party are men actuated by mere jealousy and hatred of foreigners. They are less criminal than those we have described, because they have not superadded to a criminal oath the expectation of pecuniary consideration.

Again: it is criminal to take away vested rights without paying due consideration therefor; yet know-nothingism proposes to perpetrate this crime by practically excluding foreigners from their share of the offices of the country, no matter how superior their qualifications.

They propose no law disqualifying the naturalized oreigner from holding office; but, ashamed to propose such manifest injustice in legislative halls, in open day, they swear to perpetrate it in secret conclave at night.

Another to the list of their crimes, and we have lone for the present. In attempting to arrest and prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage. they have bathed the streets of many of our cities in blood. Let them not expect to elude this charge by pretending that, in the fights at the polls, the foreigners were the aggressors. The aggression began before the polls were opened. The midnight conspiracy, sanctioned by an oath, which proposed to deprive these foreigners of their equal rights as American citizens, was the first great act of aggression : nor is it credible that the foreigners, who are everywhere in the minority, have in any instance been the assailants, even at the polls. No! The blood shed on these occasions is a crime for which know-nothings, and they alone, have to atone.

We should not do justice to this party if we did not describe a class of men among them, small in numbers, but highly respectable in character, who we believe, have united themselves to the party without a full sense of the objectionable character of the obligations they incurred. There are cautious, over-conservative men, who really distrust the capacity of foreigners to fill office or to exercise the right of suffrage. To such men we appeal, and ask them to compare and contrast the political action of their party associates with that of the foreigners. and determine which of the two are best qualified to exercise suffrage and fill offices-which of the two is the most conservative.

QUARANTINE CERTIFICATES IN RUSSIAN BALTIC

Vessels arriving in Russian Baltic ports are no longer required to produce acquittances for Sound certificates of Danish quarantine previously to being allowed to enter; but they are required to furnish themselves at the ports of departure with certificates attesting the sanitary state of the country from which they come, which certificates must be countersigned by the Russian consul or consular agent residing at said port.

HON. ANDREW B. MOORE.

On Wednesday last, after several ballotings, the democratic State convention of Alabama nominated Hon. Andrew B. Moore for governor. The Montgomery Advertiser thus speaks of the nominee :

"Hon. Andrew B. Moore, of Perry county, was nominated for governor by our State convention yesterday He is well known to the people of the State, having lived in Alabama over twenty years, during which time he has been a leading politician, often in the legislature, and once or twice speaker of the house. Of latter years he has been disconnected with politics, exercising the duties of circuit judge. With great purity of character, frank-ness and simplicity of manners, and honesty of purpose, he unites a large experience in public life and maturity of judgment. We were struck with the remark of a distinguished democratic friend of ours in regard to Judge Moore—that the 'sun shines to the bottem of his heart, and is reflected back in his face.' The nomination will be heartily responded to by the party in every section of

destined to act, if necessary, against Mexico, and which carries a strong body of troops, after repairing the damage sustained from bad weather, sailed a second time from Cadiz for Cuba."

The London Star of May 22 says: "The squadron

H. G. Guiness, the sensation preacher, who is regarded